

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLVII. No. 8953.

號六月十十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891.

日四初月九年卯辛

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AIGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GIBSON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E.C. GIBSON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEADON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMADEE FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARRIS, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52 West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Parts generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Fran-

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GIBSON & GOTON, Mel-bourne and Sydney.

GYLTON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., London.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.—SATIN & CO., Square, Singapore. G. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, A. A. DA COSTA, Amy, N. MOLIN, Foochow, HEDGE & CO.,

Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

## Notices of Firms.

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this Day handed over the MANAGEMENT of the above Company to Mr. W. STUART HARRISON.

A. SANDFORD.

Hongkong, September 26, 1891. 1849

## NOTICE.

WE have this Day ESTABLISHED our- selves as COMMISSION AGENTS and GENERAL BROKERS in Hongkong and Canton under the Style and Firm of

WENYON & ROBINSON.

Hongkong, October 1, 1891. 1877

## NOTICE.

DR. NOBLE has returned to the Colony and RESUMED PRACTICE.

Hongkong, October 2, 1891. 1890

## NOTICE.

THE Business lately carried on under the Style of J. ROSELET & CO. will be CONTINUED under my Own NAME henceforth.

J. MULLER.

L. H. FOURENT & CO.

Hongkong, October 1, 1891. 1874

## Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con- ducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA- TION. Rules may be obtained on applica- tion.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1891. 1515

## NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors.

D. GILLES, Esq. CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

C. J. HIBET, Esq. W. WOTTON, Esq.

W. H. HOI CHUEN, Esq.

A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

Advisory Committee in London.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq., Messrs Dent,

Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq., Messrs John Butter- & Co.

C. B. STUART WORLEY, Esq., M. P. for Hallam.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

Advisory Committee Shanghai.

HU FU YUN, Esq. LIM KWAN KING, Esq.

MA KIA TCHONG, CHUH MING SING, Esq.

TONG KWEI SING, Esq.

J. D. THORNBURN, Manager, pro tem.

The HEAD OFFICE now receives money on deposit and makes advances in goods in Neutral godowns, and upon other securities on terms to be had on applica- tion.

Hongkong, August 27, 1891. 1673

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

LONDON:

Head Office—40, Threadneedle Street,

West End Office—35, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 4% percent, per annum.

6% " " "

3% " " "

On CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per

Cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 19, 1891. 1502

## Bank.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$6,300,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

PROFITS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. MOORE, Esq.—Chairman.

S. C. MICHAELEY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. Alex. McCANNIE,

C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. L. FISCHER, Esq.

HON. J. J. KEEWICK, D. R. SASSON, Esq.

E. L. WOODIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.

MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 percent per annum on the daily balance up to \$500,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

12 " 4 " up to \$900,000.

12 " 4 " up to \$100,000 in sums in excess of \$500,000.

HONGKONG—INTEREST CHARGED.

% on LOANS against Shares with full margin.

6% on Advances against Goods in neutral godowns.

7% on Current Account Overdrafts.

7% on Advances against Goods in private godowns.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 10, 1891. 1513

## Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

PACKED BY CROSSE BLACKWELL & CO., PHILIPPE & CANAUD AND OTHER 1st CLASS PACKERS.

## A Full Stock of FRESH STORES always on Hand.

A REVISED PRICE LIST will be issued on 1st OCTOBER, 1891. Attention is called to the NEW SCALE OF PRICES.

(\*)

Price Lists and Pass-Books sent, Post Free, to any address.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, September 26, 1891. 1844

(ESTABLISHED 1875).

## Moutrie, Robinson & Co.

(From J. BROADWOOD & SONS and COLLARD & COLLARD).

THE PIANO, ORGAN & MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

AND AT LONDON, SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

## PIANOS,

Speciaily made for this Climate and Guaranteed.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING and REPAIRS. Instruments made equal to new. Experience, machinery, trained men and guaranteed work.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

MUSIC, VIOLINS, BANJOS, STRINGS, &c.

18 YEARS EXPERIENCE in China, and the only Firm of trained and practical people in the Far East, devoting themselves entirely to the MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT TRADE.

1838

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. BRECONSHIRE,

FROM HAMBURG, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-

formed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

in the contrary given before Noon To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be counter-signed by DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1891. 1083

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP STRATHLEVEN, FROM NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF CONSIGNEES.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALIFORNIA.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.



## THE CHINA MAIL.

WE are reminded that 1891 has entered its last quarter by the receipt of the handbills of the Anglo-Chinese date-block printed and published at the *North China Herald* office, Shanghai.

The omission of the word 'only' in a sentence in the summary of the amended opium bill that appeared in yesterday's issue somewhat destroyed the intended meaning. The sentence should have read: 'The amended Bill permits him (the Governor) to sell the Farm (Opium Farm), not only by sealed tender or at public auction, but by private contract if desirable in the interests of the Colony.'

The stately palace situated in a wilderness to the west of the city, and called,—for no apparent reason—Kennedy Town Police Station, has become a second Victoria College in its usefulness to that class of Chinese who make it their business to remove portable and saleable portions of new and unoccupied buildings. Not long ago the hinges of the doors and windows disappeared, and a man was brought before Mr. Wise to-day charged with taking away a quantity of lead piping, for which he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Curiously enough, the palace is supposed to be carefully watched all the time.

A small paper is to make its appearance in Kobe, to be named the *Kobe Chronicle*. There seems to be a large amount of literary activity in such a small place.

H. E. Lat, the Customs Collector of Tientsin, has retired on account of mourning for his mother. The *Viceroy* has ordered Li Hing-yu to act in his place.

The military academy at Tientsin gave an exhibition of a captive balloon on the 15th, with great success. Many high civil and military officials attended.

Two prisoners were executed at Ngankin for robbery and murder. One of them was a Mahomedan. While on the way to the execution ground the prisoners did not in the least seem to fear their coming death, but laughed and sang loudly.—*Sherpa*.

By a novel device heavy guns can now be aimed and fired with the greatest accuracy without exposing the gunners, and without their even seeing the object to be fired at. The principle used is that of training the gun so as to cause the object to be fired at to be reflected upon a screen at the rear of the gun.

An urgent telegram was received in Shanghai on the 2nd inst. for the *Cave* to be sent at once to Keeling, and that to my cargo was engaged for her it was to be sent out. The *Cave* left next morning, and it is thought that she is required to take troops across to Foochow to assist in quelling the disturbances at Ninghwa-ssu Foochow.

We (N.C. Daily News) learn on the best authority that there was no Chinese official stamp of any kind on the arms imposed by Mr. Mason in the *Chiayen*, nor anything to connect General E. Yung-ling of Chin-kiau with them. They were packed and mated as ordinary Canton cargo, and simply marked with foreign initials in the usual way.

The N.C. Daily News says:—The remainder of the Peiyang Squadron will come here as soon as the ships have completed their docking and repairs at Port Arthur. The two vessels now in the lower reach, the Armstrong cruiser *Shingyue*, Captain Yoh, and the Steamer *Kingyue*, Captain Ling, are well worth a visit, to see their strength, the way in which they are kept, and the excellence of their crews.

The Shanghai city magistrates have received orders to capture a notorious Koloa member, Chen Kuan, who has been hiding in this port for some time. All the city executives and runners were late last night when the suspect was suddenly traced to Shoochow. When found and told that he was arrested, Chen drew a long knife to intimidate the officers, but was speedily overpowered. He was conveyed in a special steam launch to Shanghai and locked up in the yards.—*Shaper*.

Much agitation is disturbing Foochow, and especially Makiang (Pagoda Anchorage). Several deputies of the Arsenal have removed to safety of the city. It was on every one's tongue that the Koloa men intended to seize the Arsenal and the two gunboats that are being built. Two of the Society members were apprehended with arms and guns in their possession, and this appeared to confirm the rumors. The people were thrown into intense excitement and the *Viceroy* has despatched a special deputy to inquire into the cause of the trouble.

The N.C. Daily News of 2nd inst. says:—The French gunboat *Aspic* returned to Shanghai on Wednesday from the river ports and H.M.S. *Swift* came in yesterday from Hankow. The Italian man-of-war *Vidur* leaves here this morning for Hankow direct, and will probably stay there a month. The British squadron at Hakodate was to leave that port on the 23rd or 20th ult. The *Arch*, *Asp*, *Asp*, and *Asp* are at Hankow, a Chinese cruiser is at Wu-chow, the French and three Chinese gunboats are at Wu-chow, there are two Chinese craft at Nanking, and the *Redpole* and *Asp* Chinese cruisers are at Chinkiang. A Russian man-of-war was at Taku on her way upriver on Tuesday night.

There is now a rumour that the Japanese Naval Authorities have in contemplation the establishment of iron works, and that some millions of yen will be asked for with that view in the coming session of the Diet. The *Asp* does not think it absolutely necessary to establish iron works at present, but if the Authorities are determined to have shipbuilding carried on in Japan, our contemporary advises them to follow the example of Italy and Spain. These two countries have entered into a contract with English shipbuilding firms to establish a branch factory without their iron industries on condition that the national orders shall be given to the factory. It would be the best policy for Japan to invite the Armstrong Company, or some other suitable engineering firm to establish a branch in this country. After a number of years, when things are ripe for the management of the industry by Japanese, the Japanese Government should buy the factory and either work it under its own control or sell it to some private company. Should the *Asp* be given to the factory, it would be the best policy for Japan to invite the Armstrong Company, or some other suitable engineering firm to establish a branch in this country.

Thomas A. Edison is said to have invented an electric apparatus for the simple and easy destruction of night-prowling cats. Here is still another evidence of Mr. Edison's greatness as a public benefactor.

I hear that you are engaged to Lord Hardinge, and a belle to her wealthy friend. It is so! "Oh, no," said the business-like young woman. "I shouldn't say we were engaged, but I have an option on him."—*Washington Star*.

With railway construction and commerce in the steamer line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are finding their position very strongly assailed, and enterprising management and careful catering will be much more necessary than it has been in the past. The latest we hear is that an opposition steamship line has been established on the Vladivostock, Nagasaki and Shanghai route. Some of the native papers state the competitors to be the Russian Volunteer Fleet, but inquiries made by the Marquis show otherwise. A private merchant, Mr. T. H. H. the gentleman who has started the opposition line, though only a steamer is running, others have been ordered from England. It is stated that the N. Y. K. have not taken any active measures yet in opposition to the new line.—*Japan Gazette*.

The omission of the word 'only' in a sentence in the summary of the amended opium bill that appeared in yesterday's issue somewhat destroyed the intended meaning. The sentence should have read: 'The amended Bill permits him (the Governor) to sell the Farm (Opium Farm), not only by sealed tender or at public auction, but by private contract if desirable in the interests of the Colony.'

The Japanese cane trade is flourishing to the west of the city, and called,—for no apparent reason—Kennedy Town Police Station, has become a second Victoria College in its usefulness to that class of Chinese who make it their business to remove portable and saleable portions of new and unoccupied buildings. Not long ago the hinges of the doors and windows disappeared, and a man was brought before Mr. Wise to-day charged with taking away a quantity of lead piping, for which he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Curiously enough, the palace is supposed to be carefully watched all the time.

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## DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES IN FAVOUR OF JUNK TRADE.

The following letter from the Chamber of Commerce to the British Minister at Peking has been forwarded to us:—

25th September.

Sir,—The Committee of this Chamber beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency that they have received complaints from the leading shipping interests of the Colony regarding the action of the Hoppo in establishing a scale of duties on exports below the Treaty tariff, for produce carried by native craft which are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Customs—and less than the rates charged on the same produce when carried by foreign Vessels trading under the supervision of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The effect of this has been to drive the carrying trade from Foreign Vessels to Junks, and the action of the Hoppo, the Chamber most respectfully submit, is a distinct breach of the Treaty. Desiring the case to be urgent and needing immediate redress the Committee took the liberty of addressing the following telegram to Your Excellency on the 19th instant.

The Chamber believes they are correct in stating that the Hoppo is an official connected with and appointed from the Imperial Palace at Peking, and it is the special function of the Hoppo to collect revenue for Court purposes. This the Committee submit does not clothe the Hoppo with any special privilege or immunity from the Treaty, and in fact the United States has a distinct provision in the same which forbids the Hoppo to interfere with the carrying trade of the United States, or with the produce, manufactures, or merchandise exported in the same to the United States, or to any foreign country, or transported in the same from the United States to any other nation, or to the ports of China or any other nation, or to the ports of the United States or from the United States to any other nation, or to the ports of China or any other nation, or to the ports of the United States.

Native Customs are granting special privileges exports by native junks thereby diverting trade from Foreign Vessels.

Hongkong Chamber desires immediate strict compliance treaty tariff privileges uniform to all; forwarding explanatory despatch.

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The Committee cannot refrain from drawing attention to the loss that is apparent to the general Imperial revenue from the action of the Hoppo; for a recent concession made by that Officer decreases the revenue that would otherwise be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is therefore plain that the Chinese Government are themselves losers by the preferential taxation now levied by the Hoppo.

The Committee from their investigations are satisfied with the justness of the complaints that have been made and would further intimate that though no claim has been made for loss of trade consequent upon the illegal act of the Hoppo, yet if upon the same the Hoppo is to be held responsible there would be strong grounds for its enforcement.

The Committee think they cannot do better than give the following extracts which fully detail in their own words the particulars of the grievances preferred by the Shipping interests of this Colony:—

We beg leave to call the attention of your Chamber to the present peculiar position of the carrying trade between Canton and this port, more particularly as regards Tea intended for transhipment to foreign steamers.

Until the present season this tea carrying was done almost entirely by foreign vessels, the greater part being brought down by river steamers and transhipped here, or upon occasion Ocean steamers loaded at the port of origin held up to the arrival of the Canton Tea intended for transhipment to foreign steamers.

The reason for this change is not far to seek; it consists in the indifference of the native tea to the Canton Hoppo to ship the tea and junk and pass it through the Native Custom House, by charging a much lower duty than that imposed by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, and which would have to be paid if the tea were shipped by foreign vessels.

Tea is perfectly free from dust or small leaf, of which there are but very few, do not benefit materially by being passed through the Native Customs, and the port of origin is the only port to which the tea can be sent.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of China caused by the disappearance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Eighteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East,' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on 'China,' 'Japan,' and 'Tibet,' and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be more useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Brethneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Wattier, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Janse, Faber, Kopack, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, 'Manus, China Mail Office.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.  
All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.—'Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

The China Review \*\*\* is an excellent table of contents.—'Cecil Empire.'

'The Publication always contains subjects of interest to all persons in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers.—'Cecil Empire.'

'This number contains several articles of interest and value.—'North-China Herald.'

'The China Review for September (October) fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Metropolitans will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking" showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Goo Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua" and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—'North-China Daily News.'

'A substantial and valuable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to consult.'—'Chrysanthemum.'

'The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries.'—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a godly instalment of these travel in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chong, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which on "Chinese Oaths in Western Burma and Java" might appropriately have been placed under the heading 'had not complete the number.'—'E. & F. Daily Press.'

'Troy's' Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review.—'The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the 'Cecil Review.' The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consulars in view, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and is severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesmen of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with proper detail, we are glad to note that the 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of interest, so that which was displayed in the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.'

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

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